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## The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, AUGUST 31, 1872.

IN THE COURSE of the legal year, beginning on the 2nd of November, 1871, the Court of Chancery has held sittings on 846 days, and has disposed of 6,698 matters of the various descriptions brought before it.

The Lord Chancellor sat on 40 days alone, and disposed of 32 appeals and 12 motions, &c. His Lordship sat with the Lords Justices on 7 occasions, when 6 appeals and motions were heard or decided. The Lords Justices sat on 125 days, and heard 59 appeals, 84 appeal motions, 16 appeal petitions, and 27 original motions, causes, &c. Among the matters heard by the Lords Justices there were, during the year, 2 appeals from the Stannaries Court, and 2 from the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster.

The Master of the Rolls sat in court 161 days, and disposed of 359 motions for a decree, 66 causes, and 324 further considerations. The number of petitions heard by the Master of the Rolls was 629, of which 20 were under the Companies' Acts. He also heard 377 special motions, and 153 matters adjourned from chambers. There were also pleas, demurrers, exceptions, special cases, and motions of course, making up in all 2,027 matters disposed of in court by the Master of the Rolls.

Vice-Chancellor Malins sat on 171 days, Vice-Chancellor Bacon on 169 days, and Vice-Chancellor Wickens on 173, making 513 days on which the Vice-Chancellors sat. The number of matters heard during these days was as follows:—Pleas 6, demurrers, 28, exceptions 7, motions for a decree 657, causes 85, appeals from County Courts 4, special cases 24, further considerations 438, adjourned summonses 182, petitions under the Companies' Acts 41, other petitions 1,641, special motions 1,103, and there were also 219 motions of course, making altogether 4,435 matters disposed of in the Courts of the Vice-Chancellors.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon, besides his Chancery work, was occupied several days in the Bankruptcy business. There were no trials either with or without a jury in the Court of Chancery in the year 1871-2.

In the present year the total number of matters disposed of was 6,211, so that in the year just concluded there were 487 more matters disposed of in court than in that which immediately preceded it, and that although the total number of days on which the Court sat was less by 61.

No business done by the judges nor by their chief clerks in chambers is included in this statement. Any attempt to show from these figures that the business of the Court of Chancery is on the increase would prove delusive, because although the numbers are in excess of those of the previous year, yet having been disposed of with somewhat less labour, it is impossible, without a complete analysis of the causes, &c., disposed of, for which we cannot afford the space, and also a full statement of the arrears brought in at the

beginning of the year, and of those left at the end, to arrive at a definite conclusion.

The one important sense in which there is an increase in business of the Court of Chancery consists in the fact that the increase of these numbers shows an increase in the work which has been done by counsel and solicitors.

THE RECORDERSHIP OF BRISTOL, which has of late attracted a good deal of attention, is one of the most ancient, and was formerly one of the most important, legal offices, and has been from time to time held by lawyers of the greatest distinction. Most of the names which occur in the (apparently imperfect) list given by Barrett in his History of Bristol (which begins with A. D. 1344) are to be found also in the columns of Mr. Foss's Biographica Juridica. In 1430 Richard Newton was appointed, who was in 1438 made a Justice, and in the following year Chief-Justice, of the Common Pleas. In the last mentioned year Sir John Inyn is said to have succeeded him as Recorder; but the date is doubtful, for Sir John had already, in 1423, been made Chief Baron, and in 1436 Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1439 he became Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and died in the following year. Perhaps Newton and Inyn ought to be transposed. In 1517 the celebrated John Fitz-James was appointed, who held the post of Chief-Baron from 1521 to 1526, and that of Chief Justice of the King's Bench from 1526 to 1540, and who took part in the trials of Fisher and More. In 1541 the less known name of David Brook occurs, but he too was a Chief-Baron from 1553 to 1558. In 1552 John Walshe was appointed, who sat in the Common Pleas from 1563 to 1572; and in 1571 the great Sir John Popham succeeded, who was Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench from 1592 to 1607, and presided at the trial of Raleigh. In 1592 Snigge, Baron of the Exchequer from 1604 to 1617, was made Recorder, and in 1615 the upright Nicholas Hyde succeeded, who was Chief Justice from 1627 to 1631. Serjeant Glanville, the Speaker of the House during the Long Parliament, was appointed Recorder in 1640; but in the same year he resigned the office, and was succeeded by Edmund Prideaux, who was Solicitor and afterwards Attorney-General under the Parliament, and died in 1659. In 1645 Bulstrode Whitelocke was appointed. In 1663 Sir Robert Atkyns became Recorder, and in 1672 was made a judge of the Common Pleas; he was dismissed from that office in 1680, and about the same time Bristol, which seems to have been then playing into the hands of the King, and preparing for the surrender of its charter, which it accomplished three years later, succeeded in shaking off its Recorder, whose constitutional opinion had rendered him unpopular at Court. Sir John Churchill was appointed in 1682, under whose Recordership the city made the surrender of its liberties; and he received his appointment back again as "first Recorder" from the Crown on the grant of the new charter in 1684; the next year he was made Master of the Rolls. In 1727 John Scrope was made Recorder, who was one of the three Commissioners, when the Great Seal was put in commission from September 26 to October 19, 1708; and this period comprised the whole of his judicial experience. In 1735 the much more celebrated Sir Michael Foster succeeded, who sat in the King's Bench from 1745 to 1764. His correspondence with the Admiralty on the occasion of the murder by Captain Goodere of his brother on board ship in the Kingroad, on which occasion the Recorder maintained the privileges of the city, and as Recorder presided at the subsequent trial, may be read in the life of the judge written by his nephew, Mr. Dodson; and the singular circumstances of that murder may be read in Seyer's History of Bristol. The later years of the century were occupied by Daines Barrington (1764), John Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton (1766), and Richard Burke, the brother of Edmund Burke (1783).

Since the Municipal Reform Act, which vested the appointment in the Crown, the post has been occupied successively by Sir Charles Wetherell (1837), Mr. Crowder, afterwards a justice of the Common Pleas (1846), Chief Justice Cockburn (1854), Serjeant Kinglake (1858), and Mr. Bere, Q.C. (1870).

It may be observed, that the post of Recorder seems to have been frequently held together with that of a judge in the superior courts; nor is this wonderful, when the very extensive judicial powers are considered which were possessed by the Corporation of Bristol, and exercised chiefly through its Recorder, under the numerous charters granted to the city. Very extensive privileges were granted to the town by a charter of John, in 1184, which were from time to time confirmed and enlarged, and were, as the charter of 1256 (Henry III.) expresses it, to be held as fully and freely as those of London, "or better or more freely." A very large increase in privileges and in jurisdiction was granted in 1373, in consideration of a grant of money to the King (Ed. III.). The town was made a county, thus exempting the citizens from attendance at Gloucester and Hereford (it was not made a city until long afterwards); exclusive cognizance of all pleas, as well as of all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanours, was given to them (reserving the King's Tolzey Court, gaol delivery, questions on subsidies and customs, and errors), and they were empowered to choose their own sheriff; the election of coroner they had had since 1347; this charter was in the same year confirmed by Parliament. The charter of 1461 (Ed. 4) first mentions the Recorder (although, according to M. Barrett, he appears in the records of the Corporation as early as 18 Ed. 3); that charter exempted the town from the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, and provided that if matters proper to the Admiralty occurred, a commission should issue to the Mayor and Recorder to inquire into them. Thenceforth the Recorder grew in importance. By the new constitution given to the town in 1499 (Hen. 7) he was to be one of the six aldermen who, with the mayor, were made the governing body, with the same power as the aldermen of London, and who were made justices of the peace and of gaol delivery; in the trial of criminal offences he was to form one of the Court. He held the same position when the number of aldermen was increased to twelve in 1581.

It was in the charter of 1684 (granted after the surrender made of the old charter in consequence of the issue of a *quo warranto* writ) that the appointment of the Recorder was for the first time subjected to restriction; he was to be a barrister of five years' standing, and to be approved by the Crown. This charter was (with the surrender which preceded it) disputed by the Corporation; but was never formally questioned; and the charter of Ann in 1710 contained substantially the same provisions, except that the approval of the Crown was relinquished with respect to several appointments for which it had been required by the charter of 1684; amongst others that of the Recorder, who was however still required to be a barrister of five years' standing; and so under s. 103 of the Municipal Corporation Act the qualification remains still. The glory of the city has declined since the date of these charters (which may be read in Seyer's Charters of Bristol); it is no longer the second city in the kingdom, though still (even by comparison) wealthy, populous, and powerful, and perhaps increasingly vigorous. But the dignity of its Recorder has fallen faster than the dignity of the city; though still a highly honourable office, it has by the changes in the judicial system of the country parted with much of its power and glory, and can never regain the pride and independence which it possessed under the old system of exclusive local jurisdiction.

WE HAVE ELSEWHERE NOTICED the case of *Brinmead v. Harrison* (post p. 818), in which it was held that

judgment recovered against one of two or more joint tortfeasors, though unsatisfied, is a bar to an action against the others. It is a curious fact that in the case of *King v. Hoare*, 13 M. & W. 494, where the same point was decided with respect to joint contractors, the rule now followed by the Exchequer Chamber was assumed to be undoubted law; and the existence of that rule in the case of joint tortfeasors was made the ground of the judgment then delivered. And the argument was certainly *à fortiori*; for there is much more reason why a man should be barred of further remedy by electing to sue only one of several whom he has consented to take as joint contractors, than why he should be barred by electing to sue one of several who against his will have done him an injury. The rule is, however, strictly a rule of procedure, of which the formal reason may be expressed by the maxim, *transit in rem judicatam*, but the substantial reason is contained in the sound practical maxim, *interest reipublice ut sit finis litium*; two actions should not be brought where one will suffice; you may sue either one or all, and you shall be in no danger of failing against the guilty parties by reason of misjoinder, but, on the other hand, if you recover judgment against any you must accept it as a final settlement of the whole matter. But on whichever side the balance of reason and convenience may lie, the rule is, at least, firmly fixed, and it will, we think, require stronger arguments than any yet urged to change it.

It may, however, be of some interest to our readers to compare with the rule of English law that followed by the Roman jurists. With them (except, after Justinian, as to sureties) persons bound by what the later writers have termed a "genuine correal obligation" (whether as *duo pluresve rei promittendi*, or by means of agency, or under testamentary disposition, or owing to a joint ownership) were discharged by any act affecting the substance of the obligation, though transacted only with one; and especially the *litis contestatio* in an action brought against one, liberated the rest, who could then take advantage of the *exceptio rei in iudicium deducta* or the *exceptio rei judicate*. They thus went farther than the English rule which requires, to make a good plea that judgment shall have been actually recovered; we however can attain the same end by a plea of non-joinder (see *Henry v. Goldney*, 15 M. W. 494).

On the other hand, those bound by what is now termed a "spurious correal obligation," such as arose out of a joint wrong, and out of some joint duties and implied joint contracts, were not discharged by the mere *litis contestatio* in an action against one, nor even by judgment, but only by payment or satisfaction of the full amount of the obligation: see Savigny Obl. ss. 19, 20; Keller Litis Con. ss. 52, 55; Bethmann-Hollweg, Civil-Prozess, s. 101, vol. ii. pp. 470-476; Von Vangerow Pandekten, s. 573, vol. iii. pp. 66-70. The lines of distinction were not in all cases very clear, and the subject was one that gave rise to much discussion among the Roman jurists, and has given rise to much since; in that system, as in ours, it seems that much rested rather on authority than on reason, and the authors of it had, like ourselves, occasion sometimes to say, *non de omnibus que a majoribus constituta sunt ratio reddi potest*.

A CORRESPONDENT draws our attention to an ambiguity which he thinks occurs at pp. 133-4 of Mr. Davis's excellent work on County Courts, under the heading, "Suing by leave in the district in which the cause of action or suit wholly or in part arose." A hasty reader might certainly lose sight of the fact that a defendant may always be sued where he "dwells or carries on his business"; and, as goods ordered will usually be delivered to him at that place, the reader might be for a moment misled by the passage at p. 134, l. 20, into thinking that where the order and the delivery to the carrier both took place out of the purchaser's district the purchaser could not be sued at home.

The paragraph, in fact, only means to say that the purchaser cannot in such a case be sued in a district, merely because the goods reached his hands there. The meaning is apparent when the position of the paragraph is considered; but there is a superficial ambiguity which it would be well to rectify.

On p. 133 we can discover no fault except the obvious misprint of *defendant* for *plaintiff* in line 15, and the omission of a pair of commas (which we supply) in the words (lines 12, 13), "sent from, and delivered to the railway in, another district."

#### WOULD RECORDERS TO PRACTISE?

The condition which the Home Secretary attached to his recent offer to Mr. Cole, of the Bristol Recordership, has given rise to a good deal of comment in the profession. This is the first instance in which any such condition has been imposed, but it is plain that it is not intended to be the last; for there is no reason applicable to the Recordership of Bristol which does not apply with equal force to several other appointments of the same nature. It is, therefore, worth while to examine the question.

The objection to the same person sitting on one day as a judge to try cases, and on another day appearing in the same place as an advocate, is obvious. He is under an inducement to use his office as a judge for the purpose of attracting business to himself as an advocate. This inducement exposes him to the temptation of allowing his decisions to be governed by the prospect of his advantage. But even if he is not swayed by this motive in fact, there still remain the two evil consequences that he is not a judge altogether above suspicion, inasmuch as he is not free from the causes of suspicion, and that the very suspicion itself places him in the position of gaining an unfair advantage over his professional brethren. Now we must not allow ourselves to be carried away by a lofty claim of heroic virtue on the part of the holders of such offices; there is many a man who would treat the suggestion of his trafficking in justice with scorn and indignation, and that honestly and with a good conscience, who might yet be approached upon his weak side by others, perhaps more skilled in the knowledge of human nature and the management of human motives than himself, and who knew how to disguise and keep out of sight what, if seen, would at once put him on his guard. While human nature continues infirm, the time will not cease when it is of advantage to "stand well with the judge," and undoubtedly friendly business relations are means to that end. But, on the other hand, we must treat this question with common sense; we must not allow the possibility of undue motives to lead us into exaggerated suspicions; we must give its full weight to the high sense of honour, which none who knows the profession will doubt does in fact govern the great multitude of those who hold judicial offices. We must add to this what every lawyer will recognise as a still surer safeguard in ordinary cases, because it depends not on personal feeling alone, but on *esprit de corps* and on habit, the safeguard which is supplied on the one hand by professional practice, and on the other by professional society. We must also take into account the nature of the opportunity for miscarriage on the one hand, and of the inducement to it on the other, and, lastly, we may properly be guided by what we know of recorders and their practices.

Now, so far as recorders in general are concerned, the matters which come before them are what may be generally described as sessions business; that is, criminal offences of all but the weightiest classes, and some few and scanty appeals from convictions and orders of justices. With respect to the first class, the judge is pre-eminently the minister of public justice; the importance of the question at issue, both to society and to the prisoner, is so great, professional feeling and habit are so strongly in favour of justice and fair-

play, and upon the other hand, the advantage to be gained by pursuing individual objects is so slight, that we do not believe the smallest danger attends the practice of recorders holding briefs in the same place where they sit to administer justice. The position of a recorder may, indeed, sometimes have the effect of attracting to him more business than would otherwise fall to his lot; but this will chiefly be due to the fact that his occupying that post makes him more known to the public who distribute briefs; and if the careful and able discharge of his public duties gives confidence in his temper, tact, judgment, and skill, we do not know that this can be set down as an unfair advantage derived from his position. With respect to the civil business of sessions, these remarks are still more applicable, with the exception of that part of them which relates to the gravity of the issues; the cases mainly turn upon questions of dry and often complicated law, and the notion that the judge would be warped in his judgment by indirect considerations is almost ludicrous. However this may be, it is certain that there is no general understanding that recorders should retire from practice even at county sessions held in the town where they hold office; nor do we believe that their not doing so has ever met with the least censure from the profession, amongst whom (for obvious reasons) critics would not be likely to be scarce. We may, therefore, fairly conclude that in this case there is neither reason for suspicion, nor suspicion in fact.

It is a curious fact that this very question was brought before Parliament in the course of the discussion of the Municipal Corporations Act, by which the appointment of recorders was taken from the corporations and vested in the Crown. Upon the 87th clause of the bill being put (now section 103 of 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 76), a motion was made by Mr. Harvey (the member for Southwark) and the following discussion took place:—

"Mr. Harvey thought Recorders, who were, in fact, judges, ought not to be placed in the dependent situation of seeking favour from attorneys; and, therefore, he moved, as an amendment to the clause, "That no person shall hold the office of Recorder in a city, town, or borough, who practises at the assize or sessions in which such town or borough is situated."

The Attorney-General (Sir John Campbell) said he had no objection to the principle of the amendment; and would agree to it, if it were possible to provide such salaries for persons filling the office of Recorder, as would induce them to give up their practice; but the boroughs would not submit to the pecuniary burden necessary to effect that object.

Mr. Hume said the way to meet the objection stated by the noble Lord (!) was to enact that no borough should have a Recorder which would not provide the funds to maintain him adequately.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd said that, as he filled the office of Recorder, he could state from experience that his conduct as a judge was never in the slightest degree influenced by his practising as a barrister. If the committee should be of opinion that the adoption of the amendment would promote the pure administration of justice, he would submit to its decision, although it would sever a tie which bound him to the corporation of the town which he represented.

Mr. Serjeant Goulburn approved of the amendment on the ground that the conduct of a judge ought to be above suspicion. It was almost impossible that if a Recorder was in the habit of practising as a barrister circumstances would not occur which would be prejudicial to his character as a judge.

Mr. Grote admitted the justness of the principle on which the amendment of the hon. member for Southwark was founded, but recommended him not to press it to a division, because, if carried, it would deprive the smaller boroughs of the advantage of having Recorders



at all, on account of the expense which their appointment would then necessarily lead to.

Mr. Harvey withdrew the amendment. Clause agreed to.\*

So far, then, the matter seems to have been considered by the Legislature, and decided in favour of the existing practice.

But the question, no doubt, assumes a different shape when, as in the case of the Recordership of Bristol, the office includes the duty of presiding over a court of civil jurisdiction. At Bristol, indeed, at the time when the Municipal Corporation Act was passed, there was, practically speaking, no civil jurisdiction, for the Tolzey Court, fettered by its old-fashioned procedure, attracted but little business to it, notwithstanding the great extent of its jurisdiction. At that time, also, there was but little assize business there. Assizes were not regularly held at Bristol till 1826, and then only in the summer. In 1858 a change was made, and since then the judges have visited Bristol for the trial of civil causes both on the spring and summer circuits; and since 1865 they have also sat for the delivery of the gaol. Still the Tolzey Court remained an inconsiderable institution until the application of the Common Law Procedure Act, during the Recordership of Mr. Bere, made it a really serviceable Court. It is on this footing, therefore, that the matter is now to be considered, and, it must be admitted, that so considered, it becomes a much more doubtful question whether the office of Recorder can properly be held by a barrister practising at the Bristol Assizes. The case which at first sight presents itself as a parallel is that of the Recorder of London; and here it has certainly been the rule for many years past that the Recorder ceases, upon his appointment, to practise at the Guildhall. But, in truth, the case is very unlike. The duties of the Recorder in the Mayor's Court, and at the Old Bailey, are so heavy and frequent that they are, in fact, inconsistent with his practising at all; and the emoluments of the office are great enough to secure the services of a very highly qualified judge. Neither of these facts is true of the Recordership of Bristol, which much more nearly resembles the office of the Judge of the Passage Court at Liverpool, or of the Courts of Record of the Salford Hundred, or of Manchester.

Now, whatever ought to be the rule, it certainly has not been the rule hitherto, that the judges of these courts have retired from practice at the assizes held in their towns; but it is clear that the same rule which is now applied at Bristol must, if it is founded on good reasons, be hereafter applied to them; unless, indeed, they are swallowed up first in the long-looked-for reform of the judicial system. Is then the rule founded on good reasons?

Upon the whole, we think it is. The relations of a counsel with his client in a long and important cause are apt to become very close and intimate; and it is for the advantage of the case they should be. The emoluments that may be anticipated from civil business are very considerable. The eyes with which a man is likely to regard a solicitor with whom he was in conference yesterday, and will be in conference to-morrow, are different from those with which he is likely to regard a stranger. If those considerations do not move him at all, it is at least not unreasonable to suspect that they may, and difficult for a disappointed litigant not to think that they have, and the old maxim is a good one, that a judge should be above suspicion.

It may be suggested that the difficulty presents itself, which Sir John Campbell put before the House, that the emolument is not sufficient to induce good men to take the post if they must retire from practice. But the answer is easy. Those may be appointed whose practice does not lie in that place, and who, therefore, will not be called upon to retire from anything.

## SOLICITOR'S RETAINER.\*

NO. II.

Where the next friend of an infant appoints a solicitor to carry on proceedings on the infant's behalf the solicitor so appointed is the infant's solicitor. For example:—Where, after one of several infant co-plaintiffs had come of age, but had not disavowed the suit, or obtained an order to change the solicitor, and the solicitor on the record for the plaintiffs gave notice of motion on behalf of the plaintiffs, it was held that counsel instructed by a separate solicitor on behalf of the plaintiff who had come of age were not entitled to be heard (*Swift v. Gasebrook*, 13 Sim. 185), and where an infant suing by his next friend obtained judgment for damages and costs which were paid to the attorney employed to carry on the action for him, it was held that the infant could maintain an action against the attorney for moneys received for his use (*Collins v. Brook*, 4 H. & N. 270, 5 H. & N. 700, 8 W. R. 474). A solicitor employed on behalf of an infant can sometimes recover his bill against the infant on the ground of the work being a necessary for him; as for example, where he is employed in the negotiation and preparation of the marriage settlement of a female infant (*Helps v. Clayton*, 17 C. B. N. S. 553, 13 W. R. 161).

A retainer given by a corporation, except the City of London (*Arnold v. Mayor of Poole*, 4 Man. & Gr. 882; *Mayor of Thetford's case*, 1 Salk. 192, 3 Salk. 103, Holt 171, s. c. sub. nom. *Ree v. Challice*, *Mayor of Thetford*, 2 Lord Raymond, 848), should be given under their common seal. If the retainer is not under seal, it has been decided that the solicitor cannot recover his costs against the corporation (*Reg. v. Town Council of Lichfield*, 10 Q. B. 539; *Arnold v. Mayor of Poole*, 4 M. & Gr. 880; *Reg. v. Mayor of Stamford*, 6 Q. B. 433; but see however, *Lewis v. Mayor of Rochester*, 9 W. R. 100). But a retainer under seal may be implied in favour of the other parties to the suit, for they would be grievously injured if they were obliged in all cases to inquire whether the solicitor for the corporation was appointed under seal (*Fariell v. Eastern Counties Railway Company*, 2 Ex. 345). Such a retainer has even been implied in favour of a corporation (*Thames Haven Company v. Hall*, 5 Man. & Gr. 275). And where, by the act of incorporation of a railway company, the directors were empowered to appoint and displace any of the officers of the company, it was held that the appointment of an attorney for the company need not be under seal (*Reg. v. Justices of Cumberland*, 5 Rail. Cases, 332). Where a corporation which had appointed its attorney under its common seal was dissolved by Act of Parliament, a new corporation which was formed in its place by the same Act, and which by a resolution recognised the existence of the retainer, was held liable for the attorney's bill (*Mallam v. Guardians of the Poor within the City of Oxford*, 2 El. & El. 192).

Although a country solicitor may properly employ a London agent to conduct the proceedings in a suit (*Solley v. Wood*, 16 Beav. 370), the agent does not thereby become the solicitor of the country solicitor's client. It has been decided in such a case that the London agent must look for his costs to the solicitor who employs him, and not to the client, and if the country solicitor intends not to be personally liable for the costs he must give notice to his London agent of the terms on which the work is to be done (*Serace v. Whittington*, 2 B. & C. 11; *Farewell v. Coker*, 2 P. W. 460). Quite consistently with this absence of direct liability on the part of the client towards the London agent, the Court will give every possible assistance to the agent's recovering his costs by enforcing on his behalf any lien that the country solicitor was capable of giving. Consequently if the town agent gives notice to the client not

\* (Communicated by H. W. Elphinstone, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, late Lecturer on conveyancing to the Incorporated Law Society.)

to settle with the country solicitor behind his back, the Court will, as far as possible, protect its officer. The agent having a right to payment against the country solicitor, and the solicitor having a right of lien to the extent of his own claim against the client, the Court will give to the agent the security of such lien as his debtor, the solicitor, possesses. The measure of this lien depends upon the amount due from the client when notice of the agent's claim is given to him. If nothing is due to the country solicitor, there is nothing to transfer, and the claim of the town agent to hold the client's documents is groundless. Nor does it matter how the country solicitor has been paid, whether in cash or by a set-off in account if nothing remains due to him at the time when the lien is claimed (*Waller v. Holmes*, 9 W. R. 32, 1 J. & H. 242; *Peatfield v. Barlow*, L. R. 8 Eq. 61, 17 W. R. 516). In accordance with the principle above laid down that the London agent is not the solicitor of the client, it has been held that where a London agent receives money in the cause—either improperly or properly—the client's remedy by action is not against him but against the country solicitor (*Gray v. Kirby*, 2 Dowl. Pr. Ca. 601; *Robbins v. Fennell*, 11 Q. B. 248; *Cobb v. Beck*, 6 Q. B. 930), though the London agent may under certain circumstances be made to pay the money over to the client by the exercise of summary jurisdiction of the Court (*Robbins v. Heath*, 11 Q. B. 257, note).

The solicitor of the lessor is not the solicitor of the lessee, although the lessor's solicitor prepares the lease and the lessee has to pay for it (*Grisell v. Robinson*, 3 Bing. N. C. 11). Accordingly, as a general rule, the solicitor cannot directly sue the lessee for his costs of the preparation of the lease: he must take proceedings against his own client for these costs, and the latter can recover against the lessee (*Grisell v. Robinson*, *ubi. sup.*). It should, however, be remembered, that very slight evidence will be sufficient to prove such a retainer of the lessor's solicitor by the lessee as will enable the solicitor to recover his costs directly from the lessee; as for example, where an agreement for the lease was signed by the lessor and lessee in the presence of the solicitor of the lessor containing a stipulation "that the said lease, and also a counterpart thereof, shall be prepared by A. B. at the expense of" the lessee, where A. B. was the lessor's solicitor (*Webb v. Rhodes*, 3 Bing. N. C. 732; *Smith v. Clegg*, 6 W. R. C. L. Dig. 10, 27 L. J. Ex. 300). It appears proper, having regard to the decision in *Webb v. Rhodes* (3 Bing. N. C. 732), in cases where a preliminary agreement for a lease is entered into, to insert a clause expressly making the lessee liable to the costs. See also 14 S. J. 797, *Re the Ipsone Park Company, Ex parte Brough* (James, V.C., 18 W. R. 285).

Although it is the invariable custom for a mortgage deed to be prepared by the mortgagee's solicitor, and for the mortgagor to pay the mortgagee's costs of investigating his title, and of the preparation and execution of the mortgage deed, the mortgagee's solicitor is not the solicitor of the mortgagor, and accordingly he cannot recover his costs directly against the mortgagor. The question, however, arises but rarely when a mortgage transaction is completed, as it is the custom to deduct the mortgagee's costs from the sum actually paid to the mortgagor. When, however, the mortgage goes off through the fault of the intending mortgagor, the solicitor of the intending mortgagee has not any remedy against the intending mortgagor; he must look for his costs to the person who employed him, viz., the intending mortgagee, and the latter has his remedy over against the intending mortgagor (*Wilkinson v. Grant*, 18 C. B. 319; *Pratt v. Vizard*, 5 B. & Ad. 808; *Rigby v. Dakyn*, 2 Y. & J. 83). The solicitor of the intending mortgagee is, however, so far the solicitor of the intending mortgagor, that he is not allowed to give evidence with respect to the abstracts as against his title (*Doe d. Peters v. Watkins*, 3 Bing. N. C. 421; *Taylor v. Blacklow*, 3 Bing. N. C. 235).

On a sale under an order of the Court, the solicitor of the person having the conduct of the sale will be considered (as between the vendors and the purchaser) as the solicitor for all the parties to the suit (*Dalby v. Pullen*, 1 Russ. & My. 296).

#### LEGISLATION OF THE YEAR.

CAP. VII.—*An Act to amend the law respecting the borrowing of money by county authorities for county buildings.*

By 7 Geo. 4, c. 63, considerable power was given to county justices for erecting, where necessary, new shire halls, county halls, and judges' lodgings, in place of old and insufficient ones. Section 11 authorised them to borrow on the security of the county rates the sums of money required for that purpose, with interest, but provided that the whole sum borrowed must be repaid within fourteen years. This was the period that had been limited by the previous borrowing Act of 6 Geo. 4, c. 40, as well as by 48 Geo. 3, c. 96, s. 10 (relating to lunatic asylums), and by 4 Geo. 4, c. 64, s. 55, and 5 Geo. 4, c. 85, s. 20 (relating to gaols). The powers given by 7 Geo. 4, c. 63, were extended by 7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict. to the building of additional shire halls (which might also be used as town-halls), to meet the necessities created by the appointment of additional circuit towns, under 4 Will. 4, c. 71. By 2 & 3 Vict. c. 69, a similar extension was enacted with respect to judges' lodgings; and in 1847 it was thought necessary to pass a further Act to provide for the building of shire halls in cases where assizes or sessions had formerly been held in a town-hall not belonging to the county, and where the town-hall was not pulled down (10 & 11 Vict. c. 28).

The object of the present Act is to extend the period within which moneys to be borrowed under any of these Acts must be repaid, from fourteen to thirty years. In this the Act follows the analogy of the Local Government Act, 1858, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 98, which (like the repealed section 113 of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63), fixes 30 years as the limit within which loans charged on the rates are to be repaid (section 57), except, indeed, that in cases under section 78, and the subsequent Act of 24 & 25 Vict. c. 61, s. 19, the repayment of moneys borrowed for "permanent works" may be spread over the period of 50 years. This, we say, is the object of the Act, for the Act recites that it is so; but whether that object is effected we cannot say. Section 1 enacts that "any sum borrowed after the passing of this Act, under the County Building Act, 1826 (7 Geo. 4, c. 63), may be repaid within 30 years, instead of within 14 years from the time of borrowing the same;" and it then proceeds to enact that "the provisions of the County Building Act, 1826, and of any enactments which relate to the borrowing of money and repayment of money borrowed under the provisions of that Act, shall be construed as if 30 years were therein substituted for 14 years." This is, perhaps, as wonderful a clause as occurs in any Act of Parliament, but by an effort of construction, such as the Courts are often called on to make, it will probably be held that the object has been accomplished.

CAP. VIII.—*An Act to provide for the resignation of deans and canons.*

The precedent for this Act was the Bishops' Resignation Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 111, and see 13 S. J. 1016), which provided for the retirement on pension of prelates "who by reason of age or any mental or bodily infirmity may be incapacitated from the due performance of their Episcopal duties." Under that Act an archbishop or bishop may represent to the Queen that he is so incapacitated by age or some mental or permanent physical infirmity, and her Majesty, if satisfied, may declare the see vacant, and proceed to fill it up accordingly. Under the present statute the dean or canon is to notify his incapacity to his bishop, on which the bishop may direct an inquiry by three or a lesser number of

beneficed clergymen or persons of high rank in the Church. Notice of time and place of inquiry (what notice is not specified) is to be given to the dean or canon in question, and "any person authorised by or on behalf of such dean or canon" may attend with evidence and generally conduct his case. An oath may be administered, and persons refusing to give evidence after tender of reasonable expenses may be certified to a judge of the superior courts, to be dealt with as for a refusal to give evidence in court. A false statement, "whether on oath or not," is punishable as a misdemeanour. If, after the inquiry, the bishop is satisfied of the incapacity, he may so certify to the patron of the deanery and canonry, and from the date of such certificate the deanery or canonry shall become vacant, and may be filled up accordingly. The retiring dean is to receive one-third of the income, calculated on three years' average or £400 a-year, whichever sum is largest; a retiring canon, in like manner, receiving one-third or £250; rather a lower limit is fixed for Wales, where the incomes are less than in England.

In cases of mental infirmity there cannot, of course, be a resignation by the sufferer himself. In that behalf the Bishops' Act provides simply that the archbishop, if satisfied "on credible evidence" of the bishop being incapacitated by permanent mental infirmity, may certify accordingly to the Queen, who is to appoint a bishop coadjutor, on whom will rest all the duties and all the patronage of the see, and who will receive a salary. But, in the case of deans and canons, the only provision for incapacity by mental infirmity is contained in section 5, under which the bishop may proceed without an inquiry and *mero motu suo*, where the dean or canon "has been found by due process of law to be a lunatic or of unsound mind." And yet instances are of frequent occurrence in which the friends of persons who have become hopelessly insane do not think it expedient to take proceedings to have the lunacy declared by law. Persons may be "of unsound mind, not found so by inquisition."

The reasonable costs of the inquiry directed by the bishop are to be certified to him by the parties entrusted with the inquiry, and when by him approved are to be paid out of the income of the retiring dean or canon. There is also a proviso that any professorship or other preferment annexed to a deanery or canonry vacated under the Act shall itself *ipso facto* be vacated, the retiring incumbent receiving a pension of one-third the income.

## RECENT DECISIONS.

### COMMON LAW.

#### JUDGMENT AGAINST JOINT TORT FEASOR WITHOUT SATISFACTION.

*Brinsmead v. Harrison*, Ex.Ch., 20 W. R. 784.

This case in the Court below involved two points: 1, whether an unsatisfied judgment against one *tort feasor* is a bar to an action against the other or others; 2, whether judgment without recovery in an action of trover vests the property in the defendant. Upon the first point the Court at once decided in the affirmative (for the defendant) on the authority of *King v. Hoare*, 13 M. & W. 494, and *Brown v. Wootton*, Cro. Jac. 73; upon the second they decided, after considering their judgment, in the negative (for the plaintiff). Upon the second point the case was noticed in these columns (15 S. J. 815); it was before the decision an arguable point. But it was scarcely expected that the decision on the first point would be questioned; the plaintiff has, however, had the courage to carry it to the Exchequer Chamber, which has affirmed the judgment, upon the authority of an unbroken course of practice and decision for more than 200 years. The only authority cited for the plaintiff was an American case (*Lovejoy v. Murray*, 3 Wall. 1); but, as the Court observed, this was a point of practice, and however arguable the matter might be if it were *res*

*integra*, it was entirely concluded by the authority of the Courts of this country.

#### REGISTRATION APPEAL—BOROUGH VOTE—PERIOD FOR WHICH PAYMENT OF RATES IS REQUIRED.

*Cull v. Austin*, *Austin v. Cull*, C.P., 20 W. R. 863.

The question raised by these cross appeals was similar to that in *Abel v. Lee*, 19 W. R. 625. There a voter had been excused payment of a rate made shortly before the commencement of the qualifying year, and after the previous 5th of April. It was held that this disqualified him, and the judges undoubtedly used general words implying that all rates which had at any time previously been made upon the voter in respect of the same premises must be paid. It was, however, clear in that case that if payment of any rates due before the qualifying year was required, the rate in question must have been paid, as no dates could be suggested for the commencement of the period for which rates must be paid, other than either the 31st of July, or the preceding 5th of April, or the preceding 5th of January, and of these only the 31st July would have excluded the rate in question. In the present cases, however, the rates, which had not been paid, had all been made before the 5th of January preceding the commencement of the qualifying year. It became necessary, therefore, to determine whether there was any limit in the time during which payment of rates is required. If there is no limit it is perfectly clear that various absurd results would follow. Thus if a man once failed to pay a poor-rate he would be disqualified as long as he continued to occupy the same house, if the overseer continued to describe him and his premises correctly in the rate-book. If, however, in any subsequent year they inaccurately described him or his premises, he would become qualified by virtue of the 75th section of 6 Vict. c. 18. He would also become qualified immediately he removed to other premises. It is tolerably clear, therefore, that if the Legislature had considered the question at all they would have provided some limit of time from which the requirement of rating was to commence. It is, however, equally clear that the words used were general, so that, *prima facie*, payment of all rates was required. The Court, however, have by reference to various Acts deduced a supposed intention of the Legislature to provide that the rates payable should be those made between the 5th of January preceding the qualifying year and the 5th of January in the qualifying year. This result is most satisfactory, as it gives a clear and definite rule of easy application such as ought to have been given by the Legislature if it has not done so. The method by which the result is arrived at is perhaps scarcely so satisfactory as the result itself. We cannot imagine the learned judge being really convinced by his own reasoning that the Legislature had any intentions on the point at all. At the same time the judgment is very ingenious, and has no patent flaw. It would fail to convince any one not anxious to be convinced, because its reasoning is too laborious, and its points too minute. If ever there was a case in which judicial legislation was justifiable this is one, so that perhaps on the whole it is satisfactory that the Court should be able to make so fair a pretence of declaring the law which they are really making.

#### RATING—DOCKS—ENTIRE SYSTEM.

*Reg. v. Lancashire, JJ.*, Q.B., 20 W. R. 827.

An attempt was here made unsuccessfully to infringe upon the parochial principle of assessment according to actual earnings, and to substitute the average principle, so as to throw into the less profitable docks upon the Birkenhead side of the Mersey, where the rates are light, the profits derived from the more lucrative docks at Liverpool, and in the same proportion diminish the amount to be paid by the latter to the more highly taxed parishes in which they lie. The attempt was founded upon the decision in *Reg. v. Hull Docks Company*, 18 Q. B. 325, where the



average principle was admitted, because the docks there lying in several parishes were thought to be one entire and single system and establishment, so that it was impossible to say that the earnings were in one place more than another. And so far as that reason applied to the system of docks on either side of the river separately, it was admitted they might be governed by the decision, but its application to both sides, so as to make what had in fact been formerly two rival establishments into one, was denied. The case was suggested of the Birkenhead Docks becoming an absolute loss, and so in some sense a charge on the Liverpool Docks, and Blackburn, J., seemed inclined to think this would be a charge that might be taken into account; but we cannot see how this would be possible, any more than the local expenses of a non-paying branch could be deducted from the earnings of a railway company. Upon the other hand, there was in this case one difficulty, which, perhaps, was not of much practical consequence, but which no way was suggested of meeting. It appeared that the payment of dues on one side franked a vessel upon the other also. This is as if a season ticket franked a passenger between London and Bristol and all intermediate stations. To what less than the whole could the due be attributed? unless, in fact, the permission was inoperative.

#### EVIDENCE OF PRISONER'S WIFE.

*Reg. v. Thompson, C.C.R., 20 W. R. 728.*

We have already noticed the case of *Reg. v. Payne*, 20 W. R. 390, *ante*, p. 444. It is a corollary from that decision that the evidence of the wife of any one of several prisoners jointly indicted is inadmissible.

#### REVIEWS.

*The Imperial and Colonial Constitutions of the Britannic Empire, including Indian Institutions.* By Sir EDWARD CREASY, M.A., London: Longmans.

We recommend this book, not only to every lawyer, but to every educated Englishman, in whatever part of the British dominions. Its appearance is particularly opportune at a time when the thoughts of many are directed towards the improvement of the internal relations between the Home and the Colonial portions of the Empire; and we know of no one better qualified to trace the constitutional history of the various British colonies and dependencies, than the author of the "Rise and Progress of the English Constitution." The work consists of eight chapters. The first is introductory, a general exposition of the subject, and especially of the difference, pointed out by Burke in his speech on American taxation, between the Constitution of the British Empire and the Constitution of Britain. The second chapter outlines the constitutional history of the parent country, including the unions with Scotland and Ireland. The third chapter, after exhibiting the vast amount of British Empire unrepresented in the Imperial Parliament, explains very clearly the topic of Colonial Representation, and the various schemes which have been propounded thereanent—the classification of colonies by occupancy and conquest, and their respective attributes, with the mediæval and modern theories, crown and representative colonies, and the modern official classification of colonies having or not having responsible governments. The fourth chapter is devoted to the constitutional history of British dominion in North America up to the war of Independence, with the subsequent constitutional history of the Canadas. Here Sir Edward Creasy is very happy in his combination of an exposition of colonial rights and questions with an account of the complexion assumed by these matters as they actually cropped up in history, and here Lord Mansfield's great judgment in *Campbell v. Hall* (1 Cowp.), the Jamaica case, takes its place in the history of development. Chapter five is devoted to India. Chapter six deals with the Australian group of Colonies. Chapter seven includes all the African Settlements; the Asiatic Colonies other than

India, such as Ceylon, the Straits Settlement, Hong Kong Mauritius, and the West Indian Colonies; and generally gathers in everything not included in the larger divisions, such for instance as British Honduras and the Falkland Isles. The final chapter sums up the general bonds of union between the Colonies and the Imperial Government, and the manner in which the Imperial Government acts in the affairs of Colonies. After perusing the volume, which is printed in a large and clear type, we cannot but admire the extremely lucid manner in which the author has contrived to interweave together a complete historical and geographical account of all the regions which form part of the British Empire, histories of the relations with the parent State, and an account of the development of theories on colonial rights, representation and policy. The volume is supplemented by coloured maps, which are a great assistance, and very appropriately there figures on the title-page Milton's aspiration—"May He, who hath built up this Britannic Empire to a glorious and enviable height, with all her daughter-lands around her, stay us in this felicity."

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. WILLIAM CHARLES TREVOR, solicitor, Gisborough, Yorkshire, has been appointed Deputy Clerk of the Peace of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Clerk to the Justices for the Division of Langbaugh East, in the North Riding, and Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the same Division. Mr. W. C. Trevor is a son of Charles Trevor, Esq., who was for many years Comptroller of Legacy Duties, Somerset House, London. He was admitted in Trinity Term, 1866, and is a member of the Incorporated Law Society, the Yorkshire Law Society, and the Solicitors' Benevolent Association.

Mr. EDWARD MARTIN WRIGHT, solicitor, of Haslingden, Rawtenstall, and Bacup, in Lancashire, has been appointed Registrar of the Bacup County Court, in the place of Mr. Samuel Hall, deceased. Mr. Wright was admitted in 1851, and fills several local public appointments in Rossendale—namely, clerk to the magistrates at Bacup, Newchurch, Rawtenstall, and Haslingden, and clerk to the Bacup Local Board. The registrarship of the Bacup County Court is said to be worth from £150 to £300 per annum, the salary being regulated according to the number of plaintiffs.

Mr. FREDERICK JOHN MALIM, solicitor, of Chichester, has been elected Coroner for the western division of the county of Sussex, in the room of the late Mr. Richard Blagden, solicitor, of Petworth. Mr. Malim was admitted in 1862, and is a member of the Chichester firm of Greene & Malim.

Mr. EDMUND JAMES DANIELL, of No. 40, Chancery-lane, has been appointed a London Commissioner to administer oaths in the Court of Chancery.

#### GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

##### GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Sir,—While we are awaiting the award of the arbitrators I desire, not on professional grounds only, but having regard to the interest of the public, to call attention to the unusual course with which this reference has been conducted on the part of our Government.

The American case has, as we know, had the advocacy of three very eminent lawyers, combining the matured knowledge and professional skill of counsel and solicitors. On the part of England, until lately, Sir Roundell Palmer has been alone.

Admitting, as we must all do, his unrivalled powers, I would yet ask, why were not the Government Law Officers (the Attorney and Solicitor-General) associated with him? In any ordinary case, they would, I apprehend, consider it a professional slur to be passed over; but putting aside their personal feelings, was it wise to trust a case involving consequences so serious to the sole advocacy of one man? Supposing the threatening gout had entirely deprived us of Sir Roundell Palmer's aid, who was to have supplemented him. In no case of importance between individuals would it be deemed prudent to appear

before a tribunal represented only by a single advocate: even Sir R. Palmer's powers, mental and physical, great as they are, are limited; and the practical inconvenience of the course pursued in the present case is illustrated by the fact that Mr. Cohen was at a late period sent for to assist, because, as we learn, he had advised our Government on the details of the claims. The consequence of calling on him at this stage affords a strong probability that we shall at least have to pay some damages. If a second counsel was needed he should have been with his leader from the beginning: have had the advantage of knowing his views: and thus have had the power to supplement him with effect when needed.

There is one other question I would ask—who has instructed Sir Roundell Palmer and Mr. Cohen? In accordance with professional rules they should have been instructed by a solicitor or proctor: and on the question of damages it is obvious that much advantage would have resulted from the practical information and knowledge which the other branch of the profession would have afforded. Her Majesty's Government have two eminent solicitors, and the Queen's Proctor, the latter specially versed in the preparation of treaties and in admiralty cases. May I ask why none of these gentlemen have been referred to; and on what grounds it has been thought consistent and right to dispense with their services? Surely, with all possible respect for Lord Tenterden as a diplomatist, and Professor Bernard as a jurist, it was not to the interest of our country that they should assume the drawing of the treaty, and the instruction of the counsel in this great case.

London, 29th August.

A SOLICITOR.

#### EXAMINATIONS AND HONOURS.

Sir,—All my student friends and acquaintances concur with me in the opinion that the result of examinations for admission on the roll of solicitors is not quite so satisfactory as could be wished. The grounds of complaint are such as, I am sure, would readily meet with the consideration of the Incorporated Law Society; and my object in raising the question is to ascertain whether any gentlemen will lend their influence with a view to some slight modifications of the present state of things. I will therefore offer the following suggestions:—(1) While a gold medal is annually awarded to the candidate best acquainted with the law of real property, those gentlemen who may have devoted great attention to other important branches remain unrewarded, and the light of, say, the most efficient *equity* lawyer, is hid under a bushel. We can hardly ask anyone to institute a gold medal, but for one or more other branches I venture to suggest that the most efficient candidate during the year in *each* branch ought to be announced. Large firms might then pitch easily upon gentlemen to take charge of any special division or branch of work. (2) We all know it is very gratifying to take honours, but to those who are disappointed in that respect there is not even the satisfaction of knowing what degree of merit has been attained. I suggest that each candidate should be allowed to ascertain his *own* number on the list. In this way study would be promoted in all, each being desirous to attain as high a place as his abilities could command, though not, possibly, able to get into the regular "honour list." What say your readers?

QUANTUM MERUIT.

#### OBITUARY.

##### RIGHT HON. J. RICHARDS.

The Right Hon. John Richards, late one of the barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, died at Frankford Castle, Dandrum, on the 14th inst., in the eighty-second year of his age. The deceased judge was the second son of the late John Nunn Richards, Esq., of The Hermitage, county Wexford, by Elizabeth, the only daughter of Oliver FitzGerald, Esq., of Ballycorlan, county Galway, and was born in the year 1790. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Irish bar in 1811; in 1832 he was admitted to the degrees of B.A. and M.A. by the University of Dublin. He was returned to Parliament as Liberal member for Knaresborough at the general election of December, 1832, and again in January,

1835, in which latter year he was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Madras, but resigned before proceeding to take up his appointment, having been nominated to the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland, in succession to Sir Michael O'Loughlin, in 1835, and succeeded the same gentleman as Attorney-General in November, 1836, on Sir Michael becoming a baron of the Court of Exchequer. In February, 1837, on Sir Michael O'Loughlin being made Master of the Rolls (on which occasion a baronetcy was conferred on him), Mr. Richards was appointed to the Court of Exchequer, which Court he left in 1849 to become Chief Commissioner under the Encumbered Estates Act, but returned to his former seat in the Exchequer in 1856. Mr. Richards resigned the judgeship in 1859, when he received a retiring pension of £2,400 per annum. The right hon. gentleman was twice married—first, in 1812, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Henry Gonne Molony, Esq., of Dublin; and, secondly, in 1832, to Christiana, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher James O'Brien.

##### MR. W. HANMER.

Mr. William Hanmer, F.S.A., barrister-at-law, died at his seat, Bodnod, in Denbighshire, on the 26th August, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was the sixth and youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., of Hanmer, in Flintshire, by his wife, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late George Kenyon, Esq., of Peel, Lancashire, and was born on the 12th October, 1793. He entered Rugby School in 1805, and some years afterwards proceeded to Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1815. Mr. Hanmer was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1819, and was a justice of the peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Denbigh, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He married in 1820, Euphemia Maria, only daughter and heiress of John Forbes, Esq., of Bodnod Hall, Denbighshire, and heiress, maternally, of the Lloyds of Bodnod; by her he had a family of four sons and five daughters. An elder brother of the deceased, Mr. Job Walden Hanmer (who died in 1850) was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, having been called to the bar, in 1809. His only sister was married to the second Lord Kenyon, a bencher of the Middle Temple, son of Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, the first peer.

##### MR. T. T. TREVOR.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Tudor Trevor, solicitor, Gisborough, Yorkshire, which took place at Grange, in Lancashire, on the 10th inst., at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. Trevor was admitted in Michaelmas Term, 1841, and has been in practice at Gisborough from that time to the time of his death. He held the offices of deputy clerk of the peace of the North Riding of Yorkshire, clerk to the justices, and clerk to the commissioners of taxes for the division of Langbaugh East, in the North Riding, secretary to the Langbaugh East Savings-Bank and clerk to the Langbaugh East Highway Board. Mr. Trevor was also a member of the Incorporated Law Society, the Yorkshire Law Society, and the Solicitors' Benevolent Association. Mr. Trevor entered into partnership with his nephew, Mr. W. C. Trevor, in July, 1869.

THE NOMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS IN THE CASE OF FAILED FIRMS.—Comments have been frequently made on the practice which has prevailed for a long time, of firms compelled to stop payment stating in the circular conveying that information to their creditors, that they have placed their books in the hands of a specified accountant, who will, at the earliest period, prepare a balance-sheet. It is quite true that this practice is in most cases quite *bonâ fide*, but it is obviously unsound in principle, and capable of producing serious inconvenience to the creditors. The very circumstance of a firm stopping payment supposes that such a vital decision was only arrived at after a most exhaustive balance-sheet had been prepared and discussed. No accountant therefore ought to be required to make up a formal statement of the assets and liabilities, and it is perfectly clear that the choice of the accountant who is to perform the duties of a critic and examiner of the bankrupt's figures, estimates, and proposals, should [be] left



wholly to the first meeting of the creditors. The accountant is the officer and adviser of the creditors, and is paid by them, and should obviously be instructed by them. As it is, he is nominated by the bankrupt himself, and so long as human nature is what it is, the recipient of a valuable appointment will naturally lean to the person who bestows it. The time has come for the breaking up of a thoroughly unsound procedure, and when it is broken up there will be fewer gross and ludicrous estimates at "first meetings" of the probable dividends of the estate.—*Economist*.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

### GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

LAST QUOTATION, Aug. 30, 1872.

3 per Cent. Consols, 92½	Annuities, April, '85
Ditto for Account, Sep. 1, 92½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
3 per Cent. Reduced 92½	Ex Billa, £1000, — per Ct. 4 pm
New 3 per Cent., 92½	Ditto, £500, Do — 4 pm
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, £100 & £200, — 4 pm
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, 4½ per
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73	Ct. (last half-year) 249
Annuities, Jan. '80 —	Ditto for Account.

### INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stk., 10½ p Ct. Apr. '74, 206	Ind. Inf. Pr., 5 p Ct., Jan. '72
Ditto for Account. —	Ditto, 3½ per Cent., May, '79 107
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '80 111	Ditto Debentures, per Cent.,
Ditto for Account, —	April, '64 —
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '83 107	Do. Do, 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —	Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct., £1000
Ditto Enforced Pr., 4 per Cent. 96½	Ditto, ditto, under £1000

### RAILWAY STOCK.

Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
Stock Bristol and Exeter .....	100	110
Stock Caledonian .....	100	118½
Stock Glasgow and South-Western .....	100	125
Stock Great Eastern Ordinary Stock .....	100	49½
Stock Great Northern .....	100	137½d
Stock Do., A Stock* .....	100	163½d
Stock Great Southern and Western of Ireland .....	100	113
Stock Great Western—Original .....	100	117½d
Stock Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	100	155½d
Stock London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	100	76
Stock London, Chatham, and Dover .....	100	25½
Stock London and North-Western .....	100	147½d
Stock London and South-Western .....	100	105½d
Stock Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln .....	100	79
Stock Metropolitan .....	100	62½
Stock Do., District .....	100	29½
Stock Midland .....	100	145½d
Stock North British .....	100	76
Stock North Eastern .....	100	165
Stock North London .....	100	130
Stock North Staffordshire .....	100	81
Stock South Devon .....	100	69
Stock South-Eastern .....	100	104

\* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

### MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The tendency of the markets this week has been upwards, the large failure last week not having proved so disastrous as was at first expected. English railways have nearly all improved, the proposed raising of the rates for goods being considered likely to counterbalance the increased expenditure.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

EVERITT—On Aug. 27, at 27, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, the wife of F. W. Everitt, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, of a son.

HEATON—On Aug. 23, at Lynton, Hants, the wife of G. W. Heaton, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

HENSMAN—On the 25th inst., at 24, St. Mark's-crescent, Regent's-park, the wife of Alfred P. Hensman, of the Middle Temple, of a son.

LYDALL—On the 27th inst., at 65, Ladbroke-grove, W., the wife of John H. Lydall, Esq., of a son.

NORGATE—On the 27th inst., at East Dereham, the wife of Charles B. L. Norgate, solicitor, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—BOSCHETTI—On Aug. 21, at the parish church, Eccles, Henry Birch, solicitor, Dudley, to Catherine Freeland, third daughter of J. Newbery, Boschetti, Esq., of Orchard House, Eccles.

BOOME—BAKER—On Aug. 28, at Holy Trinity Church, Gray's-inn, J. H. Boome, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late William Baker, Esq., of Oundle, Northamptonshire. No cards.

JUKES—CLARKE—On Aug. 22, at St. James's, Hull, Edward Jukes, of Birmingham, solicitor, to Ida Catherine, third daughter of M. W. Clarke, Esq., of Hull.

OSLER—TAYLER—On Aug. 27, at Rosslyn-hill Chapel, Hampstead, T. Smith Osler, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. John James Tayler, Principal of Manchester New College, London.

#### DEATHS.

DOBINSON—On Aug. 20, 46, Ladbroke-road, Notting-hill, in his 66th year, James George Dobinson, Esq., of the firm of Dobinson & Geare, solicitors, 57, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

TAVERNER—On Aug. 28, at 18, Highbury-park, Lewin Taverner, Esq., barrister-at-law, and bencher of Gray's-inn, in the 70th year of his age.

TREVOR—On Aug. 10, at Grange, Thomas Tudor Trevor, of Gisbro, Yorkshire, aged 56 years.

WHITEHEAD—On Aug. 19, at Selkirk, Margaret, the wife of H. J. Whitehead, of Cambridge, solicitor.

### LONDON GAZETTES.

#### Professional Partnerships Dissolved.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23, 1872.

Oldman, Thos Hugh, and Arthur Richd Oldman, Gray's-inn-sq, Attorneys and Solicitors. Aug 10

Wawn, Chris Akenhead, and Robt Parvis, South Shields, Durham, Attorneys and Solicitors. Aug 17.

#### Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1872.

##### UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

West Grinstead, Cuckfield, and Hayward's Heath Junction Railway Company.—Vice Chancellor Malins has, by an order dated Aug 16, appointed Edwd Waugh, Cuckfield, to be official liquidator.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23, 1872.

##### UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

West Grinstead, Cuckfield, and Hayward's Heath Junction Railway Company.—Creditors are required, on or before Sept 6, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Edwd Waugh, Cuckfield. Friday, Sept 13 at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Wiltshire Railway Company.—Creditors are required, on or before Oct 7, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to Fredk Bertram Smart, 85, Cheapside. Wednesday, Oct 30 at 11, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

##### LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Appletreewick Lead Mining Company (Limited).—Vice Chancellor Malins has, by an order dated Aug 16, appointed John Varley, Skipton, to be official liquidator. Creditors are required, on or before Sept 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to the above. Thursday, Nov 7 at 12, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Carrs (North Brazil) Water Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Aug 3, directed to be heard before Vice Chancellor Malins on Nov 8. Hodding, St Mildred's-st, solicitor for the petitioner.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1872.

##### LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Regent Club (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Aug 26, directed to be heard before Vice Chancellor Malins on Sept 5, at the Gt Western Hotel, Reading. Maynard, Clifford's-inn, solicitor for the petitioner.

##### STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1872.

North Wheal Bassett Mining Company.—Petition for winding up, presented Aug 20, directed to be heard before the Vice Wardens, at 3, Onslow-sq, Brompton, on Saturday, Nov 2 at 12. Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Tuesday, Oct 29, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitor, or his agents. Hodge and Co, Truro; agents for Downing, Redruth, solicitor for the petitioners.

#### Friendly Societies Dissolved.

TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1872.

Cambrian Friendly Society, Lion Hotel, Machynlleth, Montgomery. Aug 9

Radstock Schoolroom Friendly Society, Schoolroom, Radstock, Somerset. Aug 5

#### Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1872.

Selie, Jas, Forres pl, East India Dock rd, Gent. Oct 1. Selie & Kottelwell, V.C. Malins. Symes and Co, Fenchurch st

FRIDAY, Aug. 23, 1872.

Britton, Isaac, Sandwich, Kent, Gent. Oct 1. Raker v Baker, M.R.  
Ray, Bristol  
Carter, Hy, Little Ilford, Essex, Builder. Sept 30. Carter v Carter,  
V.C. Malins. Philip, Pancras lane  
Harden, Thos, Wells st, Oxford st. Oct 10. Jordan v Abbiss, V.C.  
Wickens, Hodgson, Salisbury st, Strand  
Sadler, Geo Thos, Chobham rd, Stratford, Essex, Gent. Nov 1. Webb  
v Sadler, V.C. Bacon. Johnson and Weatheralls, King's Bench walk,  
Temple  
Wiseman, Edwd Thos Carder, Mark's gate, nr Romford, Essex, Farmer.  
Oct 1. Moss v Wiseman, M.R. Barker and Lane, John st, Adelphi

NEXT OF KIN.

Britton, Isaac, Sandwich, Kent, Gent. Oct 29. Baker v Story, M.R.  
Harden, Thos, Wells st, Oxford st, Tin Plate Worker. Nov 2. Jordan  
v Abbiss, V.C. Wickens

**Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.**

Last Day of Claim.

TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1872.

Airey, Sarah, Southport, Lancashire, Widow. Nov 1. Nicholson and  
Herbert, Spring gardens, Westminster  
Aplin, Weston, Chipping Norton, Oxford, Solicitor. Nov 4. Saunders,  
Chipping Norton  
Baker, Wm, Woodbridge, Timber Merchant. Oct 16. Welton, Wood-  
bridge  
Brown, Harriet, Ryther Lordship, York, Farmer. Oct 1. Bantoft,  
Selby  
Burmester, John Wm, West Hill, Wandsworth, Esq. Nov 2. Fresh-  
fields, Bank bldgs  
Callender, Wm Romaine, Manch, Cotton Spinner. Nov 1. Sale and  
Co, Manch  
Davies, Anne, Derby, Widow. Oct 1. Robotham, Derby  
Dixon, Thos, Birm, Baker. Sept 30. Barlow and Smith, Birm  
Eliley, Robt, Sunderland, Durham, Ship Owner. Oct 16. Hall and  
Brown, Sunderland  
Elsmore, Wm, Folkestone, Kent, Gent. Sept 16. Hart, Folkestone  
Gooden, Robt, Bolton, Lancashire, Cotton Spinner. Sept 30. Gooden,  
Bolton  
Goodworth, John, Barnsley, York, Warehouseman. Oct 1. Dibb  
Barnsley  
Hodgson, Brook, Lpool, Licensed Victualler. Sept 20. Grace and Co,  
Lpool  
Husband, Eliz, Coventry, Widow. Sept 16. Browett, Coventry  
Lees, Caroline, Louth, Lincoln, Widow. Jan 1. Allison, Louth  
Lees, John Bailey, Louth, Lincoln, Gent. Jan 1. Allison, Louth  
Luxmoore, Helen Eliza, Plympton, Devon, Spinster. Oct 1. Tuson,  
Lichester  
Marshall, Wm, Patterdale Hall, Westmoreland, Esq. Oct 31. May-  
nard and Son, Coleman st  
Menteth, Wm Stuart, Simlah, East Indies, Lieut-Col. Sept 30. Crosse,  
Reil yd, Doctor's commons  
Pieskitt, Joseph, North Somercoates, Lincoln, Farmer. Sept 9. Alli-  
son, Louth  
Pechin, Chas Norman, Salem, East Indies, Collector. Jan 1. Lawford  
and Waterhouse, Austin Friars  
Rees, Benl, Manch, Commercial Traveller. Sept 20. Worthington,  
Serjeants' inn, Fleet st  
Saunders, Wm, Bridge gate, Wick, Gloucester, Gent. Oct 20. Bush  
and Ray, Bristol  
Smith, Wm, Heely, Sheffield, Book Keeper. Sept 30. Rodgers and  
Thoms  
Watson, Peter, Sanderland, Durham, Ship Owner. Oct 16. Hall and  
Brown, Sunderland  
Yates, Chas, Stoke-n-on-Trent, Stafford, Esquire. Sept 28. Spilbury,  
Stafford  
Yeo, Wm, Appledere, Devon, Ship Owner. Oct 19. Brittan and Co,  
Bristol

FRIDAY, Aug. 23, 1872.

Achurch, John, Brampton, Huntingdon, Farmer. Oct 11. Maule and  
Burton, Huntingdon  
Allen, John, Brampton, Huntingdon, Builder. Oct 11. Maule and  
Burton, Huntingdon  
Brown, Stephen, Weymouth, Dorset, Builder. Sept 14. Brown, West-  
ter, Weymouth  
Callender, Wm Romaine, Manch, Cotton Spinner. Nov 1. Sale and  
Co, Manch  
Cox, Eliza, Hulme, Lancashire, Smallware Dealer. Sept 14. Parrot  
and Co, Macclesfield  
Cunningham, Rev John, Burton st, Burton crescent. Oct 1. Lindo,  
King's Arms yd, Moorgate st  
Davies, Evan Jones, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Esq. Nov 1.  
Llewellyn, Newport  
Frym, Mary Ann, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, Widow. Sept 20.  
Bradshaw, Barrow-in-Furness  
Hall, John, Sylme, Lancashire, Farmer. Nov 1. Sharp and Son, Lan-  
caster  
Jackson, Catherine, Grafton st, Mile End. Sept 20. Burch, Alderney  
rd, Bancroft rd  
Kerr, Rev Alex, Rockferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire. Sept 30. Simpson,  
Aberdeen  
Lambert, Sir Hy Edwd Fras, Gt Malvern, Worcester, Baronet. Dec 1.  
Barnaby, Worcester  
Longman, John, Stalbridge, Dorset, Baker. Nov 16. Melmotte and  
Bartlett, Sherborne  
Marian, Ann, Birm, Licensed Victualler. Nov 19. Ryland and  
Martineau, Birm  
Morgan, Jane, Hafod Vaynor, Brecon, Widow. Nov 1. Llewellyn,  
Newport  
Shaw, Alex Nesbitt, York pl, Marylebone, Esq. Sept 20. White and  
Co, Whitehall pl  
Steuermans, Edwd, Nottingham, Merchant. Oct 31. Maples, Notting-  
ham  
Stewart, John, Lismore rd, Kentish Town, Dentist. Sept 29. Wells,  
Ferry st, Bedford sq

Swan, Wm, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Chemical Manufacturer. Oct 1.  
Swan and Burnup, Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
Sweetlove, John, Southport, Lancashire, Boarding School Proprietor.  
Oct 1. Welsby and Hill, Southport  
Tennant, Joseph Mason, Leeds, Esq. Oct 16. Tennant and Rayner,  
Dewsbury  
Thomas, Richd, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Esq. Sept 24. Harris,  
Merthyr Tydfil  
Watson, Mary, Tachbrook st, Westminster, Widow. Oct 2. Randall  
and Son, Tokenhouse yd  
Wray, Geo Hy, Lorraine rd, Holloway, Gent. Oct 19. Harris, Moor-  
gate st

TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1872.

Barden, Thos, Worthing, Sussex, Gent. Sept 29. Edmunds, Worthing  
Bath, Sarah, Margate, Kent, Widow. Sept 7. Gibson, Margate  
Bent, Thos, Derby, Doctor. Oct 1. Liddle, Newport  
Best, Peter, Stoke Damerell, Devon, Gent. Oct 21. Edmonds and Son,  
Plymouth  
Biddulph, Col Robt Myddelton, Chirk Castle, Denbigh. Nov 1. Hunter  
and Co, New sq, Lincoln's inn  
Brooks, Rev Ley, Derby. Nov 1. Richardson and Small, Burton-on-  
Trent  
Browning, Wm, Lower Sydenham, Merchant. Oct 1. Fisher, Essex st,  
Strand  
Craven, John, Huntingdon, York, Gent. Nov 1. Chadwick and Sons,  
Dewsbury  
Doe, Esther, Streatham pl, Brixton Hill, Widow. Oct 24. Carlisle and  
Ordell, New sq, Lincoln's inn  
Downing, Wm Wildbore, Saltash, Cornwall, Merchant. Oct 23. El-  
worthy and Co, Plymouth  
Emberlin, Anna, Marlborough, Wilts, Widow. Oct 23. Merriman,  
Marlborough  
Griffiths, Wm, Stockport, Cheshire, Gent. Sept 30. Reddish and Lake,  
Stockport  
Hind, Isabel Sarah, Gateshead, Durham, Widow. Oct 9. Swinburne,  
Gateshead  
Lewis, Wm, Kingston-upon-Hull, Innkeeper. Oct 22. Wells and  
Gething, Kingston-upon-Hull  
Lord, John Frewin, Stouting, Kent, Farmer. Oct 8. Knocker, Dover  
Magor, Reuben Feock, Blackland's House, Chelsea, Esq. Oct 29.  
Downing, Redruth  
Meintze, Stephanus Jacobus, Glasgow. Oct 31. Warren, St Mary's  
ter, Windermere  
Michell, Richard Rooke, Marazion, Cornwall, Esq. Oct 29. Downing,  
Redruth  
Newton, Thos, Manch, Rent Collector. Dec 31. Weston and Co,  
Manch  
Newton, John, Richmond, York, Painter. Oct 1. Tomlin, Richmond  
Pullin, Edward, Northampton, Chemist. Nov 1. Jeffery & Son, New-  
land, Northampton  
Roberts, Rev Wm, Blainau, Monmouthshire. Sept 20. Rosser and  
Phillips, Aberdare  
Smith, Richd, Penivale, Midx, Farmer. Oct 30. Woodbridge and  
Sons, Uxbridge  
Spreckley, Josiah, Wavendon, Bucks, Butcher. Sept 25. Stimson,  
Bedford  
Tonkin, John, St Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex, Greenwich Pensioner. Sept  
25. Savery, Hastings  
Ventham, Saml, Winchester, Hants, Accountant. Sept 24. Bailey,  
Winchester

**Bankrupts.**

TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1872.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in the Country.

Bye, John, Bury St Edmund's, Suffolk, Innkeeper. Pet May 27. Collins.  
Bury St Edmund's, Sept 20 at 11  
Evison, Wm, Irby, Lincoln, Publican. Pet Aug 16. Stannard Boston,  
Sept 3 at 12  
Hick, Geo Chas, Leeds, Corn Dealer. Pet Aug 15. Marshall. Leeds,  
Sept 25 at 11  
Jones, Geo, Oxford, Builder. Pet Aug 17. Bishop. Oxford, Sept 14  
at 1  
Joslin, Benl Fletcher, Maldon, Essex, Stonemason. Pet Aug 17. Gepp.  
Chelmsford, Sept 2 at 10  
Robinson, Wm, Llandisillo, Montgomery, Innkeeper. Pet Aug 7.  
Talbot. Newtown, Aug 23 at 12  
Turner, John, Chatham, Kent, Engineer. Pet Aug 17. Acworth.  
Rochester, Sept 20 at 2

FRIDAY, Aug. 23, 1872.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in the Country.

Browne, Wm, jun, Ipswich, Suffolk, Rope Maker. Pet Aug 21. Grimsey.  
Ipswich, Sept 4 at 12  
Huxtable, John, Filton, Devon, Baker. Pet Aug 20. Bromham. Barn-  
stable, Sept 4 at 12  
Wilkins, Walker, Gloucester, Gent. Pet Aug 20. Riddiford. Glouces-  
ter, Sept 6 at 11

TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1872.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.

To Surrender in the Country.

Collins, Jesse, Hurstmonceux, Sussex, Butcher. Pet Aug 24. Young.  
Hastings, Sept 7 at 11  
Frisby, Richd, Leicester, Cab Master. Pet Aug 23. Ingram. Leicester,  
Sept 9 at 12  
Martin, Wm, Bolton, Lancashire, Innkeeper. Pet Aug 22. Holden.  
Bolton, Sept 15 at 10  
Ravenscroft, Ald, Ramsey, Hunts, Wine Merchant. Pet Aug 24.  
Gaches. Peterborough, Sept 12 at 12  
Roberts, Wm, Leeds, Boot Manufacturer. Pet Aug 14. Marshall.  
Leeds, Sept 25 at 11

Taylor, Chas Wm, Wells, Somerset, Pork Butcher. Pet Aug 24. Foster. Wells, Sept 10 at 12  
Thorp, Wm Gardner, Leeds, Hay Dealer. Pet Aug 14. Marshall. Leeds, Sept 25 at 11

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**

TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1872.

Brown, John Read, Abbey-gdns, Abbey-rd, St John's-wood, Major-General. Aug 14  
Burmester, John, Gt Portland-st. Aug 15  
Earle, Oswald, Lpool, Merchant. Aug 16  
Frebbie, Chris, Bapchild, nr Sittingbourne, Kent, Gent. Aug 16

**Liquidation by Arrangement.**

**FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.**

TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1872.

Avann, Robt, Canterbury, Fellingmonger. Sept 6 at 11, at office of Sankey and Co, Castle st, Canterbury  
Bardens, Wm Hy, Plymouth, Devon; Baker. Sept 2 at 11, at offices of Curteis, St George's Hall, East Stonehouse  
Bartlett, Richd, Gt Cambridge st, Hackney rd, Corn Dealer. Sept 2 at 2, at offices of East and Funston, Sion College, London wall  
Bedborough, Alfred, Southampton, Hants, Architect. Sept 11 at 3, at office of Stocken and Jupp, Leadenhall st  
Bent, Joseph, Southampton st, Camberwell, Boot Maker. Sept 3 at 2, at offices of Maniere, Gray's inn sq  
Brice, Hy, Chichester, Sussex. Retired Warrant Officer. Sept 2 at 4, at offices of King, Union st, Portsea  
Bury, Jas, and Thos Bury, Chorley, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturers. Sept 2 at 3, at the Thatched House Hotel, Manch. Morris, Chorley  
Butterworth, John, Ramsbottom, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturer. Sept 3 at 3, at the Clarence Hotel, Spring gardens, Manch  
Calvert, Wm, Worthing, Sussex, Tailor. Sept 9 at 12, at Dolly's Chop-house Tavern, Queen's Head passage, Newgate st. Luckett, Worthing  
Childson, Eliza, Aigburth, near Lpool, Widow. Sept 4 at 11, at office of Holden and Cleaver, Dale st, Lpool  
Christie, John, Salford, Lancaster, Builder. Sept 4 at 3, at office of Dewhurst, Victoria st, Manch  
Cole, Wm Thos, Grange rd, Bermondsey, Oilman. Aug 30 at 4, at office of Wetherfield, Gresham bldgs  
Davey, Richd, Great Torrington, Devon, Grocer. Sept 2 at 12, Thorne, Cross st, Barnstaple  
Downing, John Hy, Bristol, Auctioneer. Aug 28 at 2, at office of Thick, Bristol  
Elliott, John, and Chas Elliott, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, Contractors. Aug 30 at 12, at the Royal Hotel, Ashby-de-la-Zouch  
Drewry, Burton-upon-Trent  
Eliaco, Demetrius Geo, and John Eliaco, Manch, Packers. Sept 2 at 3, at office of Sudlow and Co, Mount st, Albert sq, Manch  
Ellis, Hy, Kingston Blount, Oxford, Tailor. Sept 4 at 12, at office of Bull, Aylesbury. Pet Aug 14  
Ellis, Jas, Codrington, Hertford, Butcher. Sept 5 at 11, at offices of Wade, Hitchin  
Fowler, John, Ashford, Kent, Builder. Aug 31 at 12, at offices of Halliott & Co, Ashford  
France, Adam, Shawford, Rochdale, Lancashire, Shopkeeper. Sept 2 at 11, at the offices of Standing, The Butts, Rochdale  
Franklin, Wm Alfred, jun, Southsea, Hants, Draper. Sept 11 at 12, at 145, Cheapside. Cousins and Burbridge, Portsmouth  
Gabriel, Elias, Gateshead, Durham, Clothier. Aug 30 at 2, at office of Joel, Market st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
Godden, Lewis, West Cliffe, near Dover, Farm Bailiff. Sept 2 at 4, at office of Minter, Castle st, Dover  
Graham, John Hy, Sunderland, Durham, Painter. Sept 2 at 3, at office of Rawlings, John st, Sunderland. Graham, Sunderland  
Guy, Robert, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer's Assistant. Sept 2 at 12, at offices of Belk, Nottingham  
Hall, Hy, Horton Kirby, Kent, Paper Manufacturer. Sept 5 at 3, at the Guildhall Coffee House. Chidley; Old Jewry  
Harding, Tom, Leicester, Baker. Sept 2 at 12, at offices of Harvey, Pocklington's walk, Leicester  
Harris, Jas Thomas, Thorn, Norwich, Boot Manufacturer. Sept 2 at 3, at office of Sadd, jun, Church st, Theatre st, Norwich  
Tilcken, Wm, and Thos Child, Smethwick, Stafford, Nut Manufacturers. Aug 23 at 1, at the office of Griffin, Bennett's-hill, Birm  
Hillier, Josiah Jasper, Wednesbury, Stafford, Printer. Sept 2 at 11, at the offices of Smith, Walsall rd, Wednesbury. Woodward, Wednesbury  
Histed, John, Brighton, Sussex, Wine Merchant. Sept 2 at 2 at the Guildhall Coffee house. Penfold, Brighton  
Holland, Joseph Wm, jun, Mincing lane, Colonial Broker. Aug 30 at 2 at the offices of Carter & Bell, Leadenhall street  
Horam, Irvin Porter, Preston, Lancaster, Provision Dealer. Aug 30 at 2, at Canliffe and Watson, Winckley-st, Preston  
James, Edward, Hampton Wick, Middx, Grocer. Sept 5 at 2, at offices of Bartrop, Brock-st, Kingston-upon-Thames  
James, Geo, Newman st, Oxford st, Builder. Sept 2 at 12, at office of Lewis, Gray's inn sq. Scale, Queen's rd, Dalston  
Jones, Robt, Penlan, Dwyran, Anglesea, Farmer. Aug 31 at 2, at offices of Jones, Market st, Carnarvon  
Ladicot, Alfred, High st, Southwark, Cheesemonger. Sept 5 at 2, at offices of Izard and Betts, Eastcheap. Carter and Bell, Leadenhall st  
McNarney, Thos, Stratford, Essex, Travelling Auctioneer. Sept 11 at 3, at offices of Brighton, Bishopsgate at Without  
Metcalfe, Edwd, & John Metcalfe, Kendal, Westmoreland, Woollen Manufacturers. Sept 2 at 11, at the Board Room, Market-pl, Kendal  
Thomson and Graham, Finslie st, Kendal  
Mercer, John Ebersner, Gloucester, Wine Merchant. Sept 2 at 11, at the Queen's Hotel, Reading. Jaynes  
Murry, Wm Michael, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Sept 3 at 12, at offices of Dailow, Queen's sq, Wolverhampton  
Myers, Lewis Hy, Chippinham rd, Harrow rd, Comm Agent. Aug 27 at 3, at offices of Maniere, Gray's inn sq  
Partington, Aaron, Haywood, Lancaster, Slater. Aug 31 at 2, at office of Orton, Taylor st, Heywood

Perry, Wm Thos, Clapham rd, Poulterer. Sept 9 at 3, at offices of Hicklin and Washington, Trinity sq, Southwark  
Powell, Owen, Birm, Licensed Victualler. Aug 30 at 3, at offices of Maher, Upper Temple st, Birm  
Puddeock, Chas John, Chichester, Tin Plate Worker. Sept 3 at 3, at office of Jamieson, East Pallant, Chichester  
Rawston, Hy, Little Walsingham, Norfolk, Carpenter. Aug 30 at 3, at office of Garwood, Jun, Butlands, Wells  
Saxby, Eliz, Hadlow, Kent, Draper. Aug 31 at 11, at offices of Stanning, High st, Tonbridge  
Sidney, John, Lpool, Draper. Sept 3 at 3, at offices of Honey and Co, King st, Cheapside. Carter, Austin friars  
Smith, Alfred, Upper Rathbone pl, Oxford st, Grocer. Aug 27 at 23, at the Angel Hotel, Pentonville rd, Clerkenwell. Rigby, Gresham st  
Smith, Geo Robt Wathes, Birm, Butcher. Sept 3 at 11, at office of Rawlings, Waterloo st, Birm  
Strange, Fredk, Penton pl, Newington, Proprietor of the Royal Surrey Gardens. Sept 12 at 12, at the Manor House, Penton pl, Walworth  
Roberts, Moorgate at  
Talbot, Jas Stace, Eastern, Portland, Dorset, Plumber. Sept 5 at 12, at the Auction Mart. Market at, Melcombe Regis. Howard, Clarence bldgs, Melcombe Regis  
Taylor, Alfred, Guildford, Surrey, Hotel Keeper. Aug 27 at 2, at office of Lovett, Bank House, Guildford  
Thomas, Benj, Hereford, Timber Merchant. Aug 30 at 12, at offices of Jay and Sudbury, St Owen's st, Hereford  
Tunstall, Dean at, Fetter lane, out of business. Aug 30 at 2, at office of Greatorex, Chancery lane  
Westbrook, Richd, Waterloo, Southampton, Butcher. Sept 3 at 4, at offices of King, Union st, Portsea  
Whitlock, Edwin, Southampton, Chemist. Aug 29 at 2, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, Gresham st. Peacock and Goddard, South sq, Gray's inn  
Wright, Wm Nicol, Wandsworth rd, Wine Merchant. Aug 29 at 12, at offices of Holt, John st, King's rd  
Yates, Geo, Brampton, Derby, Grocer. Aug 30 at 11, at office of Cowdell, Soreby st, Chesterfield

FRIDAY, Aug. 23, 1872.

Atkinson, John, and Thos Atkinson, Hackmondwike, York, and Arthur Atkinson, Lower Queen's rd, Notting hill, Blanket Manufacturers. Sept 3 at 3, at the Royal Hotel, Dewsbury. Ibberson, Dewsbury  
Baldwin, Jas, Rothfield, Sussex, Saddler. Sept 4 at 10, at the Angel Hotel, Tonbridge. Palmer  
Ball, Thos, Birm, Elastic Brace Weaver. Sept 5 at 10, at office of East, Colmore row, Birm  
Blackburn, Wm Hy, Southwark Bridge road, out of employment. Sept 13 at 1, at offices of Venn and Son, Paper bldgs, Inner Temple. Ritson, Manch  
Bury, Jas, Blackburn, Lancaster, Grocer. Sept 5 at 3, at the Borough Arms Hotel, Blackburn. Morris, Chorley  
Campbell, Alex Hedraize, St. Ives, Huntingdon, Nurseryman. Sept 9 at 3.30, at offices of Deacon and Wilkins, Peterborough  
Cartwright, Maria, Birm, Haberdashr. Sept 5 at 11, at offices of Southall, and Co, Newhall st, Birm  
Cox, Thos, Chas Cox, and John Cox, Kingswood, Gloucester, Flock Manufacturers. Sept 11 at 11, at offices of Witchell, Lansdowne, Stroud  
Davenport, John, Little Tower-st, Tea Merchant. Sept 10 at 3, at offices of Pilews & Irvine, Mark-lane  
Davies, Eliza, Acklam rd, Notting hill, Fishmonger. Sept 5 at 2, a office of Weall, Bell yard, Doctors' commons  
Exon, Wm John, Bristol, Baker. Sept 6 at 12, at office of Miller, Whitson chambers, Nicholas street, Bristol  
Fletcher, Wm, Bolton, Lancaster, Broker. Sept 9 at 3, at office of Gooden, Mawdsley st, Bolton  
Franklin, Hy, Hambley Wharf, Maida Vale, Dealer in Maunre, Sept 5 at 3, at offices of Howell, Cheapside  
Garstall, Thos, Lpool, Tailor Chandler. Sept 9 at 3, at office of Gibson & Bolland, South John st, Lpool. Hunter, jun, Lpool  
Grindrod, John Troughton, Lpool, Wine Merchant. Sept 5 at 3, at offices of Holden, Derby bldgs, Fenwick st, Lpool  
Harris, Saml, Taddipott, Devon, General Dealer. Sept 4 at 11, at office of Smaile, Bath House, Bideford  
Heyes, Margaret, Aspull, Lancaster, Provision Dealer. Sept 4 at 3, at office of Leigh & Ellis, Arcade bldg, King st, Wigan  
Holdaway, Hy, West Ashling, Sussex, out of business. Sept 10 at 3, at the Dolphin Hotel, Chichester. Jamman, East Pallant, Chichester  
Holland, Raymond, New Shoreham, Sussex, Licensed Victualler. Sept 10 at 3, at office of Martell, Ship st, Brighton  
Hopkins, Richd John Thurston, Hamstead rd, Billiard Table Manufacturer. Sept 4 at 12, at office of Shiers, New inn, Strand  
Inwood, John Gt Malvern, Worcester, Builder. Sept 6 at 12, at offices of Meredith, College st, Worcester  
Islip, Thos, Leicester, Joiner. Sept 5 at 12, at office of Duke, Christ Church passage, Birm  
Johns, Thos, Clifton, Bristol, China Dealer. Aug 29 at 11, at offices of Essey, Guildhall, Broad st, Bristol  
Jones, Wm Hy, Kingston-upon-Hull, York, Bootmaker. Sept 9 at 3, at office of Harvey, Pocklington's walk, Leicester  
Lawrence, Hy, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, Butcher. Aug 31 at 1, at the Railway Hotel, Weston-super-Mare. Reed & Cook, Bridgewater  
Lewis, Augustus, Russell Town, Gloucester, Builder. Sept 6 at 2, at offices of Nunneley, Whitson chambers, Nicholas st, Bristol  
Lyons, Jas, Birm, Provision Dealer. Sept 11 at 3, at offices of Rowlands, Ann st, Birm  
Mangnall, Jas, Blackburn, Lancaster, Draper. Sept 6 at 11, at office of Crowther & Co, Bath chambers, York st, Manch Radcliffe, Blackburn  
McWhann, David, Middlesbrough, York, Grocer. Sept 5 at 2, at offices of Dobson, Gosford st, Middlesbrough  
Moore, Henry, Burnley, Lancaster, Cotton Spinner. Sept 2 at 11, at offices of Creeke & Sandy, Cliviger at, Burnley  
Mortimer, Hy Gladwell, Lee, Kent, Contractor. Sept 2 at 12, at office of Mote, Walbrook  
Mountain, Joseph, jun, Kingston-upon-Hull, Grocer. Sept 5 at 12, at office of Todd & Son, Bowlaiey lane, Kingston-upon-Hull



Munford, Jas Curtis, Plymouth, Devon, Basket Manufacturer. Sept 10 at 11, at offices of Elworthy and Co, Courtenay st, Plymouth  
 Parker, Clement, Birm, Builder. Sept 5 at 3, at offices of Ansell, Temple st, Birm  
 Radford, H. Edward, Coleorton, Leicester, Farmer. Sept 5 at 11, at the Queen's Head Inn, Ashby-de-la-Zouch  
 Salmon, Thos, Chelmsford, Essex, Baker. Sept 6 at 11, at offices of Duffield and Bruty, Chelmsford  
 Samethand, Adam Louis, Lpool, Tobaccconist. Sept 9 at 3, at offices of Masters and Fletcher, North John st, Lpool  
 Simmonds, Robt, Worcester, Accountant Clerk. Sept 4 at 1, at the Guildhall Inn, High st, Worcester  
 Simpson, Thos, Nottingham, Hatter. Sept 5 at 11, at offices of Simpson, St Peter's chambers, Nottingham  
 Smart, Jay, Aberavon, Glamorgan, Licensed Victualler. Sept 12 at 3, at offices of Tennant, Aberavon  
 Smith, Joseph, Wednesbury, Stafford, Jeweller. Sept 2 at 3, at offices of Phillips, Moor st, Birm  
 Stamp, Philip, Birm, Painter. Sept 4 at 11, at offices of Duke, Christ Church passage, Birm  
 Standen, Wm, Playden, Sussex, Miller. Sept 5 at 2, at the Cinque Ports Hotel, Rye. Dawes, Rye  
 Stokes, Arthur O'Connor, Sidney ter, Grove rd, Old Ford, Tailor. Sept 6 at 3, at office of Thwaites, Basinghall st, Dobie, Basinghall st  
 Street, Emanuel, Manch, Grocer. Sept 10 at 3, at the King's Arms Hotel, Spring gdns, Manch. Whitworth, Manch  
 Sutton, Abraham, Swansea, Glamorgan, Outfitter. Sept 4 at 11, at offices of Field, Mount st, Swansea  
 Thornton, Alf, Bolton, York, Contractor. Sept 6 at 3, at offices of Atkinson, Tyrol st, Bradford  
 Treharne, Geo, [Britten Ferry, Glamorgan, Builder. Sept 13 at 3, at offices of Tennant, Aberavon  
 Waddington, Eliazar, Bowling, Bradford, York, Machine Maker. Sept 9 at 10, at offices of Rhodes, Duke st, Bradford  
 Watts, Philip, Thatcham, Berks, Miller. Sept 5 at 11, at the White Hart Hotel, Market st, Newbury. Cave, Newbury  
 White, Fredk, Upper Thames st, Wine Merchant. Sept 12 at 3, at office of Holmes, Eastcheap  
 Whiting, Geo, York, Builder. Sept 9 at 11, at the Keys Hotel, Great Driffield. Hodgson, Gt Driffield

TUESDAY, AUG. 27, 1872.

msell, Geo Wm St John's rd, Hoxton, Plumber. Sept 2 at 12, at office of Geassent, New Broad st  
 Blyth, Fras, North crescent mews, Burton crescent, St Pancras, Cow-keeper. Sept 12 at 2, at office of Dubois, Gresham bldgs, Basinghall st. Dubois, King, Chapside  
 Booth, John Wm, Newtown, Leeds, Grocer. Sept 9 at 11, at office of Hopps, Bank st, Leeds  
 Bowren, Wm Moss, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, Analytical Chemist. Sept 7 at 11, at offices of Draper, Finkle st, Stockton-on-Tees  
 Brown, Ben], Norwich, Carpenter. Sept 9 at 12, at offices of Collins, Willow lane, Norwich  
 Conley, Edwd, Margaret pl, Shoreditch, Chair Maker. Sept 16 at 3, at office of Thwaites, Basinghall st. Dobie, Basinghall st  
 Cross, John, Manch, Hosier. Sept 11 at 3, at office of Storer, Fountain st, Manch  
 Daniell, Cyrus Octavius, Strand, Surgeon. Sept 18 at 2, at office of Soames, New inn, Strand  
 Davies, Edwd, Lpool, Engineer. Sept 20 at 2, at office of Eddy, Lord st, Lpool  
 Deskin, Chas, Newport, Mon, Potter. [Sept 9 at 12, at office of Lloyd, Bank chamber, Newport  
 Edwards, Alf Edmund, Richmond, House Agent. Sept 7 at 11, at offices of Billing and Venn, Church ct, Old Jewry  
 Ellis, Hy, and Richd Jas Bryan, Queen's rd, Bayswater, Dealers in Berlin Wood. Sept 2 at 3, at office of Swaine, 106, Chapside  
 Fellows, Philip, Ben], Walsall, Stafford, Grocer. Sept 9 at 3, at office of Shaldon, Lower High st, Wednesbury  
 Fielding, Peter, Dukinfield, Cheshire, Soap Maker. Sept 9 at 3, at the King's Arms Hotel, Spring gdns, Manch  
 Froome, Jason, Longparish, Hants, Shoemaker. Sept 11 at 11, at office of Waters, Upper High st, Winchester  
 Harper, John Wm, Stowmarket, Suffolk, Surgeon. Sept 13 at 11, at the Fox Hotel, Stowmarket. Marriott and Son, Stowmarket  
 Hart, Hy, Rochford, Essex, Innkeeper. Sept 12 at 3, at the King's Mead Inn, Rochford. Nisbet and Co, Lincoln's inn fields  
 Hattatt, John Foster, Southampton, Brewer. Sept 13 at 3, at offices of Gregory and Co, Bedford row. Stead and Co, Romsey  
 Holt, Joseph, Elton, near Bury, Lancashire, Wheelwright. Sept 9 at 3, at office of Grundy and Co, Union st, Bury  
 Horrocks, Saml, Bolton, Lancashire, Baker. Sept 6 at 2, at offices of Murray, King st, Manch  
 Hoyle, Mark, New Wakefield, Dewsbury, York, Grocer. Sept 11 at 3, at office of Shaw, Bond st, Dewsbury  
 Huggins, Thos Apreece, Oxford, Coach Builder. Sept 9 at 12, at office of Harford and Taylor, St Michael's chambers, Ship st, Oxford  
 Hume, Thos, Manch, Merchant. Sept 18 at 2, at office of Chapman and Co, Fountain st, Manch  
 Johnson, Geo, Tathwell, Lincoln, Cordwainer. Sept 4 at 11, at offices of Hyde, Jan, Uppgate, Louth  
 Jones, Jas, Manch, Tailor. Sept 9 at 3, at offices of Smith and Boyer, Bratenrose st, Manch  
 Jones, Robt, Penlen Dwyran, Anglesey, Farmer. Aug 31 at 2, at office of Jones, Market st, Carnarvon  
 Jubb, Geo Friend, Miffield, York, Ice Dealer. Sept 7 at 11, at office of Chadwick and Son, Church st, Dewsbury  
 Kibby, Chas Richd, Hope pl, Stockwell green, Olman. Sept 11 at 3, at office of Palmer, Coleman st  
 Langbein, Theodore Ludwig Emil, Brabant court, Philippot lane, Commis- sion Agent. Sept 9 at 2, at office of Ferry, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall st  
 Lee, John Hy, Harrogate, Comm Agent. Sept 9 at 2, at the Black Bull Hotel, Ripon. Calvert  
 Lund, Thos, Blackburn, Lancaster, Comm Agent. Sept 17 at 12, at office of Leigh, Brown st, Manch  
 Melchior, Thos, Oldham, Lancashire, Cotton Waste Dealer. Sept 10 at 11, at office of Clark, Clegg st, Oldham

Morgan, John, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Baker. Sept 5 at 3, at offices of Thompson, Hamilton sq, Birkenhead. Anderson, Birkenhead  
 Newton, Hy, Leeds, Printer. Sept 9 at 3, at offices of Routh, Royal Insurance bldgs, Park row, Leeds. Spirett  
 North, Robt Fraser, Bishopsgate st, Within, Tallow Merchant. Sept 12 at 2, at offices of Kemp, Walbrook. Gregson, Angel ct, Throg- morten st  
 Packwood, Walter Thos Wolverhampton, Stafford, Furniture Dealer. Sept 7 at 11.30, at Acorn Hotel, Temple st, Birm. Wall, Stourbridge  
 Parr, John Walter, Brighton, Sussex, Gent. Sept 12 at 11, Suffolk lane, Cannon st. Stuckey, Brighton  
 Pearce, Hy, Burghfield Hill, Berks, Grocer. Sept 5 at 12, at offices of Smith, Nachel rd, Reading  
 Pierce, John Lloyd, Nottingham, Upholsterer. Sept 12 at 3, at office of Parsons, Mount Hooton, Forest rd, Nottingham  
 Piggins, Ben], Gt Yarmouth, Norfolk, Builder. Sept 5 at 12, at office of Palmer, South Quay, Gt Yarmouth  
 Pike, Thos, Hackney rd, Boot Manufacturer. Sept 3 at 3, at 33 Gutter lane, Chapside. Cattlin, Basinghall st  
 Pope, Chas, Clifton, Bedford, Farmer. Sept 7 at 3, at offices of Stim- son, Mill st, Bedford  
 Reid, John Howard, Charlotte st, Blackfriars rd, Boot Manufacturer. Sept 6 at 2, at office of Dubois, Gresham bldgs, Basinghall st. May- nard, Clifford's Inn  
 Roberts, Richd, Oxford, Provision Dealer. Sept 5 at 2, at offices of Mansley, Gray's inn sq  
 Rose, Jas Maby Watts, Bristol, Watchmaker. Sept 7 at 11, at office of Jackson, Broad st, Guildhall chambers, Bistol  
 Ross, Wm Hy, and Thos Wood Soper, Plymouth, Devon, Butchers. Sept 10 at 11, at offices of Greenway and Adams, Frankfort st, Ply- mouth  
 Scaife, Richd John, Market Weighton, York, Painter. Sept 5 at 1, at offices of Roberts and Leak, Bowalley lane, Kingston-upon-Hull  
 Scott, Alex, Long lane, Bermondsey, Licensed Victualler. Sept 5 at 3, at the Roebuck Tavern, Great Dover st, Borough. Rigby, Gresham st  
 Scott, Thos, Durham, Tailor. Sept 11 at 11, at office of Salkeld, Market pl, Durham  
 Starkey, Joseph, Balsall heath, Worcester, Commercial Clerk. Sept 6 at 3, at offices of Parry, Bennett's bill, Birm  
 Stokes, Wm Chas, Bull and Mouth st, Merchant. Sept 13 at 2, at offices of Barker, St Michael's-house, Cornhill  
 Summers, Jas, Walthamstow, Essex, Builder. Sept 9 at 12, at offices of Sydney, Leadenhall st  
 Thomas, Jas Wm, George's rd, Lower Holloway, Clerk. Sept 10 at 3, at offices of Wright, Chancery lane  
 Tolton, Wm Dyer, Winchester, Southampton, Wine Merchant. Sept 9 at 1, at offices of Nash and Co, Suffolk lane, Cannon st  
 Townsend, Thos, and Geo Thos Townsend, Abingdon, Berks, Carpenters. Sept 3 at 1.30, at offices of Bartlett, Abingdon  
 Turner, John, Halifax, York, Professor of Music. Sept 11 at 11.30, at offices of Storey, Chapside, Halifax  
 Tyler, Herbert, Suneiton, Notts, Betting Bookkeeper. Aug 31 at 3, at offices of Cranch & Rowe, Low Pavement, Nottingham  
 Vere, Chas, Atherton, Warwick, out of business. Sept 13 at 12, at offices of Preston, Church st, Hincley  
 Walker, Nicholas, and Ben] Walker, Leeds, Cloth Merchants. Sept 8 at 11.30, at Queen's Hotel, Wellington st, Leeds. Terry and Robin- son, Bradford  
 White John, West Chiltington, Sussex, Market Gardener. Sept 9 at 2, at the Railway Inn, Fulborough. Mant, Storrington  
 Whitelock, David Stephen, and David Whitelock, Battle, Sussex, Tin- men. Sept 16 at 3, at office of Barrett, Bell yd, Doctors' commons  
 Wimpenny, Wm Hy, Beverley, York, Sergeant of Police. Sept 11 at 12, at offices of Thompson and Lisle, Durham

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